

Coming—

in the next issue of The Worker, new column by Augusta Strong on Negro affairs in the New York area. This will be a regular feature in the New York-Harlem edition of The Worker.

Daily Worker

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On the Inside—

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Stings Nixon**
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Demand to Quit Quemoy Rises Throughout Country

Visit Congressmen, CIO Urges Unionists

The national CIO, declaring that "the big issue that's building up in Washington" is the \$1.25 minimum wage, called on its members throughout the country to make the most of the Easter holidays to visit Congressmen at their homes and "tell them what's on your mind."

The CIO's appeal, in an editorial of the current issue of the CIO News, is accompanied by a cartoon showing an overworked worker shouting into an earphone "How about \$1.25 minimum wage?" to a Congressman seated at his desk who replies "Eh? I can't hear a word ya say." Before him are papers dealing with anything but what the people need.

The CIO News quotes the CIO legislative department's directive to all affiliates:

"The coming Easter recess gives CIO affiliates an ideal opportunity to further our campaign for a realistic minimum wage program."

The CIO editorial adds "that

means action now, through your union and local CIO council, and an early call on your Congressman."

While the minimum issue highlights the package of issues that labor and other delegations will be taking to their Congressmen at home, the legislators will undoubtedly also hear demands for peace, especially on the threat of war in the Far East, and on the rest of labor's legislative program.

The Amalgamated Clothing Workers, pressing the minimum wage fight as its key objective in the legislature, noted in its paper, the Advance, that even some Republicans have been won away from the administration's 90-cent bill, for higher amounts. Among those listed in the paper are Senators Margaret Chase Smith of Maine; Charles El Potter of Michigan and Representatives Robert Hales of Portland, Maine; Charles P. Nelson of Waterville, Maine; Edmund P. Radwan of Buffalo; and James Petterson of Watertown, Conn.

20 Hiroshima Victims to Be Operated on Here

Twenty Japanese girls, so disfigured by the Hiroshima atom blast that they have lived as virtual recluses, will arrive here in May for plastic surgery, it was announced here yesterday.

The girls, now 19 to 24 years old, were trapped in a public school by the first atomic attack on Aug. 6, 1945.

Two doctors, Arthur J. Barsky, a plastic surgeon, and William M. Hitzig, internist and Assistant Professor of Clinical Medicine at Columbia University's College of Physicians and Surgeons, have volunteered their services.

Mount Sinai Hospital has offered to supply all hospital facilities without charge.

Holtzoff, Ex-FBI Adviser, Rules Against Minimum Wages

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Federal Judge Alexander Holtzoff, former counsel for the FBI, ruled today that the government has no right to set nationwide minimum wages in industries doing contract work for the government.

It was the first decision of its kind. It marked a victory for the nation's textile mills which have been fighting the practice for years.

Holtzoff declared that under the

public contracts law the Secretary of Labor can only set minimum wages on a local basis on government contracts.

Holtzoff said that an order by the Secretary of Labor which set a minimum wage of \$1 among textile firms doing business with the government "is invalid and a contravention of the statute."

He granted a motion by the textile mills to declare the minimum wage order invalid.

Blast War Party



SEN. MORSE



KEFAUVER

By ERIK BERT

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The welling opposition of the people to the Eisenhower administration's Asia policy is reflected in newspaper editorials from all over the nation, and in the aggressive fight on the "war party" by key senators such as Wayne Morse (D-Ore) and Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn).

A "plan to smash China" does not fit in with the President's "drive for peace" the Christian Science Monitor warns from Boston. The Hartford Courant entitled its editorial "We Don't Want War." While calling for the defense of Formosa, it warned against drifting into war over Quemoy and Matsu. The Portland (Maine) Press-Herald said the main issue is peace in Asia.

In the southeast the Greensboro (N.C.) Daily News calls Quemoy and Matsu "unessential islands a few miles off China's mainland and half a world away from ours."

In the midwest the St. Louis Post-Dispatch called for the evacuation of Quemoy and Matsu, and the regrouping of Chiang Kai-shek forces on Formosa.

In the mountain states the Salt Lake City (Utah) Tribune fears that "we are being drawn toward catastrophe." It condemns the "group of aggressive persons high in government" who are calling for a "fight Red China" policy.

This tide for peace was given national strength at the weekend by Sen. Morse's ringing appeal in the Senate for the people to make their voices heard against war in the Far East. Morse's action was a powerful reinforcement of the denunciation of the "war party" made by Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn) on Wednesday.

MAIL GROWS

The growing conviction that the war party is bent on dragging the U.S. into an Asian war is cutting across class and political lines, the mail to Senators and representatives reveals.

Sen. William Kerr Scott (D-N.C.) said:

"Judging by the mail received in my office, the fears that have been aroused in the hearts and minds of the people all over the U.S. during the past two years have no partisan or political implications. They come from people in all walks of life and from both Republicans and Democrats."

Morse said in his speech last Friday:

"The time has come for the American people, in the interests of tens of thousands of American boys who are likely to die if we continue to act outside the framework of international law, to make clear to the President of the U. S. that they do not want to defend Quemoy and Matsu."

He called on the American people to "make clear" to the President "at the earliest possible date the great groundswell of opposition to his proposal . . . that we should follow an aggressive course of action on the mainland of China or in defense of Quemoy and the Matsu."

"It is about time for the American people to make some decisions."

(Continued on Page 8)



BISHOP OXNAM

Bishop Oxnam Assails Clique Urging War

CLEVELAND, April 4.—Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam of the Methodist Church in Washington denounced the "preventive war" gang in a speech to the American Association of School Administrators here yesterday.

"Men who think a preventive war is an answer to contemporary international problems need their heads examined," the Bishop said. "The nation can well afford the psychiatric treatment necessary to bring them back to sanity."

He pinpointed responsibility for war hysteria on the top brass. "American foreign policy must be determined by civilians," he said, "and the planting of false news stories by military leaders apparently designed to inflame the national and throw us into war must stop."

The latter was a reference to Admiral Carney's "off the record" dinner party last week in which the Admiral predicted war by April 15.

Bishop Oxnam indicated he considered Eisenhower a victim of the war-now gang. He said the President needs the support of all Americans "in an hour when he refuses to be pressured into battle by men whose training lacks a sufficient understanding of the power of negotiations and the strength that is present in spiritual force."

Harvey Matusow Freed on Bail

EL PASO, Tex., April 4.—Harvey Matusow was released from jail today in \$10,000 bond. Joe Calamia, Matusow's lawyer, said Stanley Faulkner, a New York attorney, sent the money. In New York, Faulkner said the bond money came from "a private party whose name I am not at liberty to reveal."

Jersey Hits 90% of Sub Goal

With weekend reports not yet in, reports from New Jersey Worker campaigners indicate they've reached about 90 percent of their circulation campaign targets of 650 Worker subscriptions and 175 for the Daily Worker.

The Jerseyites were striving to hit these targets over the weekend, and expect to clean up the campaign by the end of the week, after which they're planning to extend circulation through bundles, as well as subs, on a steady basis through the year.

The Union County group has especially distinguished itself. At

last count, it had come up with 52 Worker subs, or almost double the goal of 30. It also had in 13 subs for the Daily Worker out of a goal of 11.

New Englanders, likewise striving to wind up their campaign in short order, have come in with 80 percent of their Worker target of 250 subs, but have in only two-thirds of their D. W. goal of 125. Illinois and Connecticut also came through yesterday, and both stand at the 70 percent mark in Worker subs, are close to their respective Daily Worker targets.

The Illinois campaigners have in more than 1,000 Worker subs out of a goal of 1,500.

Other subs received in the past couple of days include 4 Workers and 1 D. W. from Virginia; 5 Workers and 3 for the Daily Worker from Missouri; 3 Workers and 1 Daily Worker from an Ohio industrial town.

Philadelphians, continuing their fast pace, came along with another 25 for The Worker and 5 for the Daily Worker, to bring them well above the 125 percent Worker goal of 400. They have 121 D. W. subs out of a goal of 150.

Japan's Govt. 'Shocked' by Dulles' Refusal to Hear Arms Cut Plans

Secretary of State John Foster Dulles' blunt rejection of Japanese Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu's projected trip to Washington at this time created a major political crisis in Japan yesterday. The Kyodo News Agency reported the Dulles' note came as

-briefs-

Berlin Traffic Note

BERLIN, April 4. — East Germans today handed a note to a West German delegation seeking to settle the problem of truck traffic into West Berlin. Contents of the letter were not disclosed. A western spokesman said it would be transmitted to the West German capital at Bonn before its contents are revealed.

New Blow at Saigon

SAIGON, Indochina, April 4. — Rebel Gen. Ba Cut sent four more companies of troops across the Mekong River and threatened Saigon with new strife today. National army headquarters here said the companies from the private army of the Hoa Hao religious sect comprise 800 men.

Soviet Reply to Tokio

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., April 4. — Ambassador Arkady A. Sobolev, Soviet United Nations representative, said today the USSR has replied to a Japanese note on Soviet-Japanese peace negotiations. Sobolev said the note had been delivered to the Japanese government in Tokyo.

Israel Plea to UN

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., April 4. — Israel announced today that it will request an urgent meeting of the United Nations Security Council to consider deteriorating border relations with Egypt.

An Israeli delegation-spokesman said Ambassador Abba S. Eban of Israel would ask Council action on the series of road mining incidents in the Gaza frontier strip area and put before the UN yesterday's clash in which Egyptian forces killed two Israeli soldiers and wounded 16 others, according to authorities in Tel Aviv.

9 Die in Rail Wreck

COLIMA, Mexico, April 4. — Three cars of a speeding passenger train plunged into a mountain canyon last night and the governor of Colima province reported today that nine persons were killed and 78 injured, eight of them seriously.

Arctic Group Off

LONDON, April 4. — A group of Soviet scientists left Leningrad yesterday to staff a new polar research station floating around the North Pole on an iceberg, Moscow radio said today.

Churchill Set to Retire

LONDON, April 4. — Sir Winston Churchill, spending what was generally believed to be his last full day as Prime Minister of Great Britain, gives his "farewell salute" tonight to the monarchy he has served since Queen Victoria. The Prime Minister and Lady Churchill entertain Queen Elizabeth II and the Duke of Edinburgh tonight at a dinner party at No. 10 Downing Street, with Britain convinced Churchill will resign within 24 hours.

U.S.-China Talks Seen

WASHINGTON, April 4. — The United States may seek an early meeting at Geneva with Chinese diplomats to discuss freeing Americans held in China, officials reportedly said today. The sources of the reports could not be confirmed.

This possibility was raised after the United States announced Saturday that it would let 76 Chinese students return to China. They had been barred from leaving for over five years.

a "big shock" to the cabinet of Premier Ichiro Hatoyama, who has been moving toward closer ties with China and the Soviet Union.

The Japanese government wanted to discuss with Dulles a reduction of the huge sums Japan must pay to maintain a large U. S. military establishment in the country and a reduction in Japan's own expenditures for armaments.

The Japanese would like to obey their constitutional requirement barring a large military establishment, but the State Department insists that they violate their constitution, which was adopted as a result of advice by Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

It was believed that Dulles is aiming to create such difficulties for the Hatoyama government as will compel it to break its pledge to improve relations with the Soviet Union and China.

Hatoyama himself said yesterday he regretted announcing plans for the foreign minister's projected Washington visit before "ascertaining the convenience of the other side."

"Since the U. S. has requested it," he stated, "we just have to give up plans for dispatching foreign minister Shigemitsu to the United States for the time being."

"Whether I will go at some future date depends on the Japanese political situation."

Japanese Democratic Party leaders met in special session to discuss means of recouping the Government's loss of face and all indications pointed to rough sailing for the Hatoyama government. There was even some talk that the opposition might demand a special session of Parliament, now in recess until mid-April, to question the government on the new development.

Text of the Morse-Lehman Resolution to Quit Quemoy

The text of Senate Concurrent Resolution 21, submitted April 1 by Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore) on behalf of himself and Sen. Herbert Lehman (D-NY) is as follows:

Whereas it is the historic policy of the United States to promote peace throughout the world by urging the settlement of international disputes through juridical processes; and

Whereas the United States has always decried the use of aggression or threats of aggression in foreign affairs; and

Whereas there now is danger of United States involvement in atomic war with the Chinese Communists in the defense of the Matsu and Quemoy islands occupied by forces of the Republic of China; and

Whereas the United States under international law has no territorial rights or claims to the Matsu and Quemoy Islands; and

Whereas a military defense of said islands by the United States subjects the United States to the charge of acts of aggression and involvement in a Chinese civil war; and

Whereas the major allies of the United States have declared that they are unsympathetic to and would not support the defense of the Matsu and Quemoy Islands; and

Whereas it is the right and policy of the United States under international law to defend Formosa and the Pescadores against Communist attack until such time as its sovereign status is determined by peaceful processes; Therefore be it

RESOLVED BY THE SENATE (The House of Representatives concurring), THAT IT IS THE SENSE OF THE CON-

GRESS THAT—

a) the joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution authorizing the President to employ the Armed Forces of the United States for protecting the security of Formosa, the Pescadores, and related positions and territories of that area," approved Jan. 29, 1955 (Public Law 4, 84th Congress), shall not be construed to authorize the President to employ any of the Armed Forces of the United States in military operations concerning the Matsu and Quemoy Islands;

b) the existing danger of war could be relieved by the co-operation of the Republic of China in the evacuation of such islands and the safe return of the forces of the Republic of China and the civilian inhabitants to Formosa;

c) on the basis of such co-operation the President at the earliest practicable time should take appropriate action to lay before the United Nations the danger to the peace of the world presented by the threat of attack upon such islands, with the request that the United Nations undertake the supervision of such evacuation and the removal from those islands of the military forces of the Republic of China and the civilian inhabitants who may desire to seek refuge elsewhere; and

d) the Armed Forces of the United States properly may be employed to render assistance which may be required to safeguard such evacuation and removal under such conditions as the United Nations may determine to be necessary to avoid, to the greatest practicable extent, involvement in hostilities with forces of the Chinese Communists.

1 of 3 T-H Charges Against Bryson Thrown Out of Court

SAN FRANCISCO, April 3 (FP). — One of the three Taft-Hartley act charges against Hugh Bryson, president of the National Union of Marine Cooks & Stewards, has been dismissed by federal judge Michael A. Roche.

This is the charge that Bryson lied when he swore in an NLRB affidavit that he did not support any organization advocating overthrow of the government by force and violence.

Bryson will be heard May 2 on

the remaining charges: that he perjured himself when he swore (1) that he was not a member of the Communist Party, and (2) that he was not affiliated with it.

MALENKOV AT FETE

MOSCOW, April 4. — Former Premier Georgi Malenkov appeared in public here tonight. Along with other top Soviet leaders, Malenkov attended a formal dinner in honor of Hungary's liberation from World War II subjugation.



LOUIS SAILLANT

World Labor Group Greet May Day Body

Greetings from the World Federation of Trade Unions and the All-India Trade Union Congress were released yesterday by the Provisional Workers and People's Committee for May Day 1955, organizing labor's Peace, Jobs and Democracy Rally at Union Square April 30.

From Louis Saillant, General Secretary of the WFTU, came the following message:

"The World Federation of Trade Unions warmly greets the rank and file delegates of AFL, CIO and independent unions on its May Day preparations. The international workingclass follows with full support and confidence the courageous struggle of workers, trade-unionists, and the progressive people of America for full employment, workingclass unity, democratic freedoms, and world peace. Best wishes for a May Day 1955 worthy of the great traditions of the American workers. Let May Day contribute to the solidarity and friendship of workers all over the world and peace between peoples."

S. A. Dange, General Secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress, cabled the May Day Planning Conference:

"I wish your May Day Conference full success for Peace, Jobs, Democracy and world labor unity."

Rep. Walter, Sen. Bridges Caught With Their Racism Showing

Rep. F. E. Walter (D-Pa) today renewed an attack on Italian-born Edward F. Corsi, state department adviser on refugee problems, but denied he has spoken "vilely" about Italians.

Walter's denial was made in response to an inquiry from Rep. Peter W. Rodino (D-N.J.) about his attitude toward Italians on the basis of a published interview with Walter.

The newspaper account quoted Walter as referring to Italians as "dagos." Walter said in a letter to Rodino that the writer had "falsified my statements and misquoted me and took some of what I said entirely out of context."

(The Washington Star published on March 27 an interview written by staff writer Mary McGrory. At one point, Walter commented on Corsi's statement that immigration laws should not be based on xenophobia (fear of strangers).

"I'm not afraid of dagos," the account quoted Walter as saying.

Two days later Walter protested to the editor of the Star that the account of his interview contained "vicious falsifications" and "misquotations."

(The Star commented that it was satisfied that its report of the interview "contained no falsifications, no quotations out of context, no fabrications, no misquotations.")

Left Wing in Singapore Wins Election

The rubber planters and British officials are very unhappy as a result of a labor and a left-wing victory in the recent Singapore elections, the N. Y. Times reported yesterday.

A dispatch by Tilman Durdin from Singapore said:

"Yesterday's balloting, which gave a majority of the 25 elected seats in the Legislative Assembly to the Labor Front and other left-wing groups was a shock to the more conservative elements in Singapore."

The foreign imperialists were alarmed by the success scored not only by the Labor Front, but also by the militant left-wing People's Action Party, whose leader, Lee Kuan Yew, got the highest vote of any candidate.

The Times dispatch notes that the Labor Front, the People's Action Party and the student movement are all united in the effort to repeal the emergency regulations under which civil liberties have been supposed and the Communists persecuted.

The Communists in the rest of Malaya have sought to end the guerilla fighting through securing an amnesty and guarantee of civil rights. But British authorities have spurned a peaceful settlement thus far. What they fear is that the victory of the left in Singapore would be duplicated all through the Malayan peninsula.

Molotov Asks Youth's Release

MOSCOW, April 4. — Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov demanded today that the United States return Valery Lysikov, the teen-ager whom U.S. propagandists say crossed into West Berlin and obtained political asylum on March 18.

Molotov handed a two-page statement to U. S. Ambassador Charles Bohlen declaring the youth had difficulty with his school work, was flunking in geometry and had "already shown instability."

The statement called on the United States to return the lad to Soviet authority, regardless of his requests for asylum.

His remark that he "would not use American white soldiers on the continent of Asia," made in a television interview March 27, was "clearly inadvertent," Sen. Styles Bridges (R-NH) explained to Roy Wilkins, administrator of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Sen. Bridges, in response to a question by reporter Richard Wilson on the NBC program, Meet the Press, said of a hypothetical U.S. invasion of the Asian mainland: "I'd use the U.S. Navy, the U.S. Air Force. But I would not use American white soldiers on the continent of Asia."

Pressed further by Wilson, the New England Senator amended his statement: "Well, I mean American soldiers."

Sen. Bridges told the NAACP leader his original statement "was immediately corrected on the telecast," and justified the remark as made under the "tremendous pressure on this type of unrehearsed program being grilled by four commentators."

Interview "contained no falsifications, no quotations out of context, no fabrications, no misquotations.")

Junius Scales' Jury Challenge Wins New Venire



JUNIUS SCALES

GREENSBORO, N. C., April 4.—A hearing was held here yesterday in Federal Court on a challenge to the grand and petty juries in the case of Junius Irving Scales, indicted last November under the membership provisions of the Smith Act.

Judge Albert V. Bryan of Alexandria, Va., who is scheduled to try the South's first Smith Act case, beginning April 11, overruled both challenge motions, but directed that new jury lists be used for the Scales case.

Attorney David Rein of Washington had shown convincingly through testimony of the clerk of the court and his deputy that selection of persons for jury duty was made without proper regard to qualifications required by law. Rein pointed out that the method in use in the Middle District of North Carolina was even less lawful than the method in use in Connecticut where the court recently threw a Smith Act indictment because of jury selection irregularities. It was also shown that no data existed which could reveal whether or not workers or Negroes were systematically excluded.

Judge Bryan, while ruling in favor of the system of jury selection, then quashed the jury list compiled in 1950 and 1951, and directed that Scales' trial jury be drawn from a new list which has been in preparation since March 18.

The new list providing far superior proper jury selection, was apparently prepared with regard to the points raised in the challenge. Testimony indicated that preparations for the new list were begun only four days after the challenge motion was filed. It appeared that exceptional haste had been used in getting new names.

Questionnaires used for the excluded data on race or occupation.

Winston Letter to Mrs. Ingram Recalled on His Birthday

A moving letter from Henry Winston when in West Street Jail in 1949, to Mrs. Rosa Lee Ingram, Negro mother imprisoned for life in Recheville, Ga., was recalled here on the occasion of the Communist leader's 44th birthday.

Winston, whose birthday was observed by his family and friends on April 2 in his forced absence, has been a political refugee since July, 1951, when seven of the Communist leaders convicted at the first Foley Square trial started their Smith Act sentences.

It was in the summer of 1949, that Winston wrote to Mrs. Ingram from West Street jail where the Negro leader was imprisoned by Judge Medina for the duration of the trial for refusing to supply the names of fellow Communists to the Department of Justice.

Mrs. Ingram, sentenced to prison

ACW Paper Warns of Further Moves in States to Curb Labor's Political Action

The Amalgamated Clothing Workers warned this week that a move is under way in state legislatures to deprive unions of the right to participate in political action, and that Attorney General Herbert Brownell's demand for power to wiretap is a step towards a police state.

The union's view is expressed in two editorials of the current issue of "Advance" the ACW's official paper.

One editorial noted that a number of states, after enacting laws patterned after the Taft-Hartley provisions barring union funds for federal election campaigns, also seek to bar union funds for polit-

ical campaigns in states and municipalities and have this year proceeded with bills that "went far beyond that limitation." In the Ohio, Indiana and Wisconsin state legislatures, bills have been introduced that "would forbid unions to voice even approval or disapproval of proposed state laws!" says the ACW.

"For a touch of sugar-coating, it would apply the same curbs on corporations," the editorial went on. "But, and here is the gimmick, it would not forbid high-priced executives and corporation-financed trade associations from kicking into campaigns and from lobbying."

These bills, to bar unions, in

effect, from political action, says the ACW, are a "military strategy of a pincer movement" designed to prevent unions from effectively resisting these very state laws, like the right-to-scab laws now in effect in 18 states, that are designed to destroy unions.

The wiretapping editorial in the ACW paper is accompanied by a cartoon illustrating the stoolpigeon listening-in menace. Referring to recent disclosures that wiretapping is common, the editorial says:

"Today, in America, when a citizen picks up the receiver of his ringing telephone and speaks to the caller, he can never be sure that his conversation is being over-

heard by one or more secret listeners."

After picturing the fear and insecurity wiretapping breeds, the editorial raps Brownell for insisting on greater powers to wiretap than he already has, and on using the recorded material as evidence in a court.

"Legalized wiretapping places too much power in the hands of the police—and power tends to corrupt," concludes the editorial. "The next step is a police state."

The Advance also reprints in full an editorial from the Wall Street Journal titled, "Listening Toms," rapping wiretapping as an invasion of rights.

Radio Union's Strike Threat Sinks Lundeborg Cut-Rate Deal

SAN FRANCISCO, April 4.—A strike threat by the CIO American Radio Association, smallest of the unions in the maritime field, has "torpedoed" Harry Lundeborg's plan for cut-rate crews on American ships, William R. Steinberg, ARA president, announced.

Steinberg revealed that the Pacific Far East Lines, operator of the freighter Tonsina which Lundeborg outfitted from captain to messmen on a cut-rate basis, has agreed that the freighter will not sail after her present voyage, and that no more deals will be made with Lundeborg on a similar basis. The company gave the agreement to the ARA in writing, as another maritime union of licensed personnel, the AFL's Masters, Mates & Pilots, disclosed that its branches along the east coast had joined with the west coast in voting condemnation of the Lundeborg sell-out deal.

The move of the MMP was regarded as preliminary to strike action by that union in defense of its scales and jurisdiction which Lundeborg had invaded. The CIO's Marine Engineers Beneficial Association, the third of the unions whose field Lundeborg invaded, is taking a similar position.

Latest MMP branches to register sentiment on Lundeborg are Boston, Philadelphia, New Orleans, Norfolk, Jacksonville and Galveston.

The Conference of Maritime Unions recently broke up, with some unions denouncing Lundeborg for selling out on the basis of reviving the 56-hour week, cutting out overtime pay, cutting crews, and other concessions to the shipowners, with the Tonsina pact a sample of what he intended to develop into a general policy.

Meanwhile it was reported that merger plans between the MRBA, MMP and ARA, that have been shelved for about two years, were revived because of the threat posed by Lundeborg. Lundeborg threatens to turn his Sailors Union of the Pacific, a union of unlicensed men, into a clearing house for supplying ship owners with the entire licensed and unlicensed personnel on the cut-rate arrangement.

The MEBA's executive committee has invited the other two unions to renew the merger talks. (Continued on Page 8)

Court Upholds Ban on 'Miracle'; Black, Douglas, Harlan Dissent

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The Supreme Court rejected today a sweeping challenge to movie censorship powers of cities and states.

In a brief order, the High Court refused 6 to 3 to consider an appeal by the American Civil Liberties Union against a ban on the film, "The Miracle" in Chicago.

Justices John Marshall Harlan, Hugo Black and William O. Douglas dissented. It was Harlan's first dissent since arriving on the court last week.

The Civil Liberties Union contended it an unconstitutional interference with free speech to ban movies before they are shown to the public and to require licenses for their exhibition.

In a ruling on the same movie in 1952, the Supreme Court held that movies cannot be barred on grounds they are sacrilegious. Chicago banned "The Miracle" because it was allegedly obscene and immoral.

Movie censorship laws are on the books in about 50 cities and in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Ohio, Kansas and New York.

Rail Strike Builds Unity in South

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 4.—The militant and solid strike of 25,000 Southern non-operating railroad workers, now rounding out their third week against the

Louisville & Nashville Railroad, will "help build unionism all over the South."

So declared president Oscar J. Coke of the Kentucky State Federation of Labor at a mass meeting of strikers here last week.

AFL, CIO and railroad operating unions in the South are united in support of the strikers, the longest railroad struggle in years. Union leaders are predicting that a "booming resurgence" in the unions of Kentucky and throughout the Southern states would follow victory in this struggle.

The National Mediation Board said yesterday that negotiations have so far failed. New talks were scheduled today.

The strike started over the Company's refusal to accept union demands for a health and welfare plan and other fringe benefits, though all other railroads did so months ago.

The Louisville & Nashville "has not offered one single, solitary thing," said George E. Leighty, chairman of a joint committee for the striking unions, as he foresaw the possibility of a drawn-out struggle.

Of significance is the fact that conservative Southern newspapers, such as the Nashville Banner and the Memphis Commercial Appeal have come out in criticism of the position of the Louisville & Nashville RR.

"Labor," weekly paper of over

VOTE THURSDAY AT REYNOLDS PLANT

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C., April 4 (FP).—An NLRB election for 11,000 employees of the R. J. Reynolds tobacco company has been set for Thursday. Workers will choose between the AFL Tobacco Workers International Union and no union.

1,000,000 railroad workers, headlines its front-page editorial on April 2—"Slaves of Free Men? Issue in Rail Strike," and says, "The employees on strike stand like a rock of Gibraltar on picket lines throughout the South, demanding justice."

Members of the "operating" unions on the strike-bound roads continue to refuse to cross the picket lines, and have voted to strike if the L & N Railroad should discharge "operating" workers who do not go to work.

Movie Fire Kills 38

LIEGE, Belgium, April 4.—Weeping parents tried today to identify their children who were trampled and burned to death in a flimsy movie house. Police and fire officials said they had recovered fragments of 38 or 39 bodies, 22 of them children beneath the age of 10.

TALKS STILL DEADLOCKED IN SOUTHERN PHONE STRIKE

ATLANTA, April 4.—No progress has taken place in negotiations, it was reported today by spokesmen for the CIO Communications Workers, as the strike of 50,000 employees of the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Co. in nine Southeastern states rounded out its third week.

The union's demands call for a wage increase and for a contract

without the no-strike clause called for by the Bell Company.

Joseph F. Beirne, president of the CIO union denied today that union members had anything to do with damage reported by the Bell Company to its property.

Earlier, union spokesmen had charged responsibility for violence to anti-union elements.

X-RAY ON THE FRAMEUP SYSTEM (5)

Eight Steps in the Evolution Of Lies Against a Communist

By HARRY RAYMOND

Arnold Johnson, born in Seattle, Wash., Sept. 23, 1904, has spent his entire adult life in the fight to advance civil liberties and defend the rights of labor in the United States. In the 1930's he was the leader of the Workers Alliance in Ohio and led the campaign for unemployment insurance and relief for the jobless in West Virginia, Kentucky, North Carolina and Pennsylvania.

His career is typically American in many ways. He earned his living since boyhood when he worked in factories, shingle mills and lumber mills in his native Washington. He was president of his senior class in high school. He is a graduate of the Union Theological Seminary, having worked his way through college as an attendant at a gasoline station.

Johnson joined the Communist Party in 1936, stating he was convinced the Marxist movement in the USA was not only the most effective fighter for the immediate needs of the unemployed, but because it advocated a system of Socialism which would eliminate unemployment, poverty, racial discrimination and war.

When the madness of thought control was sweeping across the land, Johnson was arrested on June 20, 1951, along with Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Pettis Perry and other Marxist leaders. He was charged with conspiring to advocate "violent overthrow" of the U. S. Government.

Strangely enough, the overt act charged against him in the indictment drawn up under the Smith Act was that he wrote an article on the meaning of the Fourth of July containing this quotation from Abraham Lincoln:

"All that serves labor, serves the nation. All that harms labor is treason to America."

It has now been shown that Johnson and his 12 co-defendants were convicted in the 1952-53 Flynn trial and imprisoned in federal jails on the basis of false testimony. This became clear when Harvey Matusow, former professional government witness, stated in sworn testimony before U. S. District Judge Edward J. Dimock, trial jurist in the case, that he had lied during the trial against Johnson and other defendants.

At the six-week hearing before Judge Dimock on a motion for a new trial of the Flynn case, Matusow told how he faked a story of an alleged speech by Johnson, December, 1948, at New York Communist Party headquarters.

Matusow testified at the Flynn trial:

"He (Johnson) spoke about the



ARNOLD JOHNSON
He quoted Lincoln

need for youth concentrating in basic industry out of New York City, whereby we could establish a nucleus of Communists in certain key industries so that in event of war with the Soviet Union we would have people on our side to help us."

In his sworn statement to Judge Dimock retracting his testimony at the Flynn trial, Matusow declared:

"It is true that defendant Johnson addressed the meeting at the time and place of the above testimony. But my testimony concerning the statements I attributed to him to the effect that it was necessary to get them into the trade unions in the Midwest in basic industries, and in the event of any war with the Soviet Union we would then have people on our side, is entirely false."

The evolution of Matusow's false testimony about the Johnson speech can be traced through eight government documents used to prepare Matusow as a prosecution witness at the trial. These documents, including three FBI reports, six notes and witness sheets prepared by Alfred Blinder and Roy Cohn, assistant prosecutors, were basic evidence at the hearing before Judge Dimock on the motion for a new trial.

The pattern of development of Matusow's admitted perjury against Johnson was outlined in

the following documentary evidence:

- Matusow's Oct. 19, 1951, report to the FBI. The only mention made in this report to the Johnson speech states: "Johnson spoke of the need to go out into the industrial centers of the country and get a hold on basic industry." This was in line with a long-standing progressive trade union principle to build strong unions in the big industries to protect the interests of the workers.

- FBI agent James J. McCarthy's Dec. 19, 1951, teletyped report on an interview with Matusow. Johnson was mentioned in this report.

- Blinder's notes on the same interview. Here the assistant prosecutor added this new material: "Arnold Samuel Johnson addressed a meeting in 1948 and discussed the Betty Gannett article (Miss Gannett is one of the 13 imprisoned defendants), emphasizing the getting out of membership in basic industries for eventual use in revolution."

- FBI agent McCarthy's Jan. 30, 1952, letter to FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, elaborating on the Dec. 19 interview. Johnson's name does not appear in this document.

- Blinder's Feb. 17, 1952, memorandum on an interview with Matusow on that date. This document mentioned the alleged Johnson speech, but went no further than to say it was based "primarily on the articles by Betty Gannett and Henry Winston in the September, 1948 issue (of the magazine Political Affairs) advocating a further concentration in basic industry."

- Blinder's witness sheets, Feb. 18, 1952, setting forth testimony Matusow was expected to give at the trial. These sheets repeated substantially the quotation in Feb. 17 memorandum.

- Cohn's witness sheets, June 10, 1952. As in all of the material used in preparing Matusow as a Flynn case witness, a point of departure was struck in these witness sheets prepared by Cohn. Here for the first time Matusow was quoted as describing Johnson's speech in terms which Matusow substantially repeated at the trial.

This documentary evidence, all witnesses, testimony which bears on the credibility of these witnesses.

Susan Weinstock Takes Her Father's Place at May Day Meet

By BILL MARDO

One of New York's most beloved trade unionists will pass his 52nd birthday behind bars at Danbury. And because he is a political prisoner he missed for the first time in many years a Planning Conference for May Day 1955.

But the seeds of this man's life-work have been well planted, not only in the hearts and minds of thousands of New York workers who were represented at last Saturday's Conference, but surely in the heart and mind of the tall teen-aged girl who, unannounced, took the platform at Yugoslav Hall.

"My name is Susan Weinstock," she began, and she was at the Conference, she explained, not only because as a young American she knew that the future of all America's youth is bound bone and flesh to peace and a May Day Peace Rally, but she was present "because I know that my father, Louis Weinstock," and suddenly Susan could no longer continue, as a roaring flood of applause swelled through the hall at mention of the man whose name in past years had been synonymous with so many May Day demonstrations and who, despite the frameups and the persecution and the high grey walls, was still there, in the person of this sweet-faced young girl who quietly stood at the microphone and waited for the applause to subside.

"— because I know that my father, Louis Weinstock," would want his daughter to be a participant of this great Planning Conference for the 70th Anniversary of May Day.

"This is the first time in many years that my father has been unable to attend a May Day Planning Conference," said Susan, the hall now still save for the soft proud voice coming from the platform, "and one of the reasons he is not here today is because of his

of which emanated from government files, according to Harry Sacher, attorney for the 13, bears out Matusow's sworn statement to the court that he "testified falsely with the knowledge of the U. S. attorneys."

Explaining to the court how his false testimony was developed, Matusow added:

"For, on other occasions in connection with other portions of my testimony, the U. S. attorneys participated in formulating statements which I attributed to the defendants and other persons named in my testimony which was not based on what was actually said, but which was created for the purposes of the trial."

Tomorrow's article will deal with contradictory testimony at the Dimock hearing of government

tireless devotion to May Day preparations in years gone by. My father is not here today because he is the innocent victim of TWO frameups—the Smith Act trial of 12 New York workingclass leaders, and the incredible frameup on a trumped-up perjury charge relating to the name of a previous May Day temporary committee.

"My father may be behind bars today, guilty of nothing but a lifetime of devotion to the American labor movement, but the day will come—and it will come sooner than the labor-haters imagine if all of us fight for it—yes, the day will come when my father will walk away from those prison walls, proud and unbowed, to resume his honored place in the ranks of the working people fighting for a fuller, happier life in an America at peace!"

Again young Susan was momentarily halted as painters and garment workers and furriers and milliners and upholsterers and electrical workers and all the good men and women present of whom it can truly be claimed represent a melting pot of New York's working people, greeted the day when this painter, this rank and file labor leader, this proud Communist, would be back among them.

"I have learned much from the meaning of my father's lifework," Susan concluded, "and in the spirit of everything he fought for and loved, I greet this Planning Conference and join with you in organizing for a mighty May Day Peace Demonstration that will carry our beloved America one big step further along the path which Louis Weinstock walked and will walk once again."

"Greetings — every success—and fight hard!"

It is not a simple thing to put in words the feelings flushed by this proud young girl's words, and even before Susan had left the platform to resume her place at a delegate's table, and while the room was still echoing to the final ovation, a garment worker jumped to his feet and moved that this May Day Planning Conference send greetings to Louis Weinstock at Danbury on the occasion of his 52nd birthday. No proposal made that afternoon was moved, seconded and roaringly approved more quickly.

On Saturday, May 14, Louis Weinstock's birthday will be celebrated at Hungarian Hall in the Bronx. Plan to be there, with the family and friends of Louis, when a birthday toast is lifted to this man whom thousands of New York workers could hardly love less than does the young girl who carries his courage so naturally and so well.

FALSE ARGUMENTS ON 'FALSE WITNESS'

By Alan Max

ONE OF THE MOST important articles on Harvey Matusow's book False Witness is the signed editorial by novelist John Steinbeck in the current Saturday Review of Literature. Milton Howard wrote about Steinbeck's piece last Friday in this paper. There can be no doubt that Steinbeck's editorial will encourage many intellectuals to speak out in a way they have hesitated to up till now.

Curiously, the same issue of the Saturday Review of Literature contains a formal review of the Matusow book by Edward Ranzal, staff reporter of the New York Times who covered the recent hearings for a new trial for Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and the other 12 Communist leaders.

Ranzal's views require some looking into. For they represent the more "enlightened" method used to discredit False Witness and to save the informer system from the revelations of the man described by the New York Times on March 13 as "most

heartily detested by the Department of Justice at the moment."

IT IS ALMOST impossible for anyone who wants to appear intelligent to adopt Attorney General Brownell's official line that Matusow's original testimony was the truth, and that his recantation is all a plot and a lie. Ranzal does not attempt to parrot Brownell. His position is: yes, Matusow "gave some false testimony" before investigating committees (like his testimony on the number of "Communists" on the paper for which Ranzal works), but the only conclusion is:

"Yet, the question still remains whether or not he is telling the truth now."

Ranzal chooses to be an agnostic with regard to False Witness. He insists there is no way of knowing whether Matusow is telling the truth or not. Ranzal doesn't know, nobody else knows, nobody ever will

know, and so there you are!

Well, for the sake of argument, let's accept Ranzal's theory. Let us overlook for the moment certain obvious facts, such as:

- Matusow is now in jail. When he told lies to Congressional committees and in-Smith Act and other proceedings, he was protecting himself and making money. When he decided to recant, he knew he was facing reprisals. Although the royalties on his book cannot have come in yet, Matusow is already tasting the reprisals from behind bars.

- There is considerable evidence—apart from Matusow's own recantation—that he lied under oath in various proceedings. Ranzal himself admits this. When Matusow, at the risk of going to prison, recants what everyone admits are lies, it is clear that at least in these instances he is now telling the truth. Consequently there is no reason to believe that he is not

telling the truth about every previous lie.

But I am ready to overlook these considerations for the moment and fall back to Ranzal's position that we don't know whether Matusow is telling the truth now.

So what?

Thirteen men and women, including a gravely ill man of 74—(Jacob Mindel), are now behind bars on the testimony of a man of whom the least that can be said is: nobody knows when he is telling the truth. Mine-Mill Organizer Clinton Jencks faces five years in prison on the sole testimony of a man of whom the least that can be said is: nobody knows when he is telling the truth.

Surely, the minimum that needs to be done is to give these people a new trial!

FURTHERMORE, if we do not know whether to believe Matusow, then we do not know

whether to believe Budenz, Elizabeth Bentley and the rest of the crew whom Matusow charges under oath with lying just as he did.

Then what becomes of the entire informer system, and the deliberate use of this system by the Justice Department? What becomes of all the Smith Act prosecutions, McCarran Registration Act prosecutions, federal employe "security" firings, deportation proceedings — all of them based in the first instance on the testimony of men and women of whom it must at least be said: we have NO idea of whether they are telling the truth or not.

Ranzal's conclusion that we don't know if Matusow should now be believed by no means disposes of False Witness. On the contrary, even such a position as this must lead to almost as drastic conclusions as does the ready acceptance of Matusow's sensational disclosures.

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THE SHOE PINCHES

VICE-PRESIDENT NIXON is stung by the charge that the Knowland-Carney crowd constitutes a war party. His cry of "foul" shows that the charge has hit home and hit hard. It shows that tremendous public pressure is building up against military intervention in the Chinese offshore islands of Quemoy and Matsu.

Nixon's cry of pain is caused by growing support for the Morse-Lehman resolution against sending American boys to die for Chiang Kai-shek on Quemoy and Matsu.

Nixon says he doesn't know anyone in his party, or in the Administration or "of our top military leaders, who want war."

This is the same Richard Nixon who exactly a year ago sent that infamous "trial balloon" about sending American boys to fight in Indochina.

Today Nixon opposes those who say that not an American boy must die on Quemoy. He knows no one who wants war but at the very same place where he made that statement, Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, head of the Methodist Church declared:

"The planting of false news stories by military leaders apparently desired to enflame the nation and to throw us into war must end."

It's a good thing to make "Tricky Dick" cry like a stuck pig. Now it's necessary to do the same job as was done a year ago—through getting support from everyone for the Morse-Lehman resolution against sending American boys to die on the offshore islands.

NEXT STEPS IN ALBANY

NEW YORK'S working people capitalized only partly, at the just-adjourned session of the State Legislature, on their success last fall in ousting the GOP machine from the State Executive office.

They compelled the Republican-controlled Legislature to retreat somewhat in its efforts to cripple all rent control; won a major victory in the continuing struggle against discrimination in housing; gained a few improvements in the jobless pay law; made advances in public housing; blocked efforts to cut to ribbons some appropriations for specialized educational needs.

These and a few other gains came about as a result of intense political pressures from some sectors of the labor and Negro people's movements.

But a major part of labor's legislative program was not won, including greater liberalization of unemployment insurance, memorializing Congress to bring minimum wages to \$1.25 an hour, increased taxation on corporations, tighter rent controls, greater expenditures for education and child care, etc.

In part, this failure is due to the system of state representation, deliberately designed to prevent the workers from making their weight felt. In part, it is due to labor's lack of energy in rallying its membership.

One dangerous measure which passed would apply the notorious "Gwinn amendment" to state housing. This would bar members of organizations on the "subversive list" from living in public housing.

Governor Harriman should immediately be called on by all sectors of the population to veto this measure.

We would also suggest to labor that it call on the Governor to set up a special session to pass those labor-backed measures which the Legislature by-passed.

EASTER VISITS

THE CIO, as reported elsewhere in this issue, has told its members that this week and the next, while the Washington lawmakers and the legislators of many states states are home for the Easter holidays, there is an excellent opportunity to tell them "what's on your mind."

True, delegations from unions and other groups have been coming to Washington in greater number than for a number of years. But in Washington a congressman is subject to the extra-heavy bombardment of influence from powerful business lobbies.

No congressman with a spark of decency will object to a visit from his constituents to his home and remind him of some of the things that the people want, and of his campaign promises.

Congressmen need to be told that the common people—the vast majority of the voters—want peace and, immediately, support for the Morse-Lehman Quit-Quemoy resolution; \$1.25 minimum wage; a Fair Employment Practices Law; a curb on the "right-to-scab" campaign.

Trade unions, often more articulate in this type of activity, should take the lead in such delegations and bring along others in the community from civic, Negro, farm, small business and other groups.

Make the Easter Holidays count for progress on the legislative front!

REV. WILLIAM H. JERNAGIN has mixed preaching the gospel with social action for Negro freedom for more than 65 years. Now in his eighties, he is still the vigorous pastor of Mount Carmel Baptist Church in Washington. Rev. Jernagin has been for years a leader of the Fraternal Council of Churches, U.S.A., Inc., a cooperative, social action federation of Negro churches of many denominations. Rev. Jernagin attended every session of the 1955 meeting of the Council held at the end of last week and was among the most active on the floor in support of moves against all forms of jimcrow. He pleaded for an enlightened ministry among Negroes which would interest itself in housing, jobs, integrated schools and know how to "attack certain problems peculiar to our group at this critical stage in human history." Council speakers catalogued most of the issues which are presented to Negro ministers and their congregations.

The two issues which highlighted the three-day meeting, from March 29 to March 31, were schools and housing, although there was considerable interest expressed in the coming conference of the 30 Asian-African nations and the question of jobs. It is not remembered by many that it was a Negro minister in Clarendon County, S.C., who initiated the campaign against segregated schools there. Last week's meeting of Negro church leaders, representing more than seven million communicants, followed up on the work of their pioneering colleague.

Mississippi Negroes, now suffering economic reprisals for their stand against segregated schools, appealed for help through Clarence Mitchell, Washington representative of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Mitchell had just returned from the Magnolia state, he said, where he had addressed a meeting of more than 1,000 persons the day before in Columbus. The spirit he reported abroad among Negro Mississippians did not agree in any way with the contentions of Sen. James O. Eastland who swears that the Negroes of his state

On the Way

by Abner W. Berry



The Negro Church And Social Action

are dead set against integrated schools. Mitchell asked that the Council influence the depositing of more money in the Negro-owned Tri-State Bank in Memphis to be used as loans to Mississippi Negroes victimized by foreclosures.

THE NEGRO CHURCHMEN agreed to add whatever they could to the \$200,000 Mitchell said had already been deposited in answer to NAACP appeals. But they did more to back up the fight against segregated schools in the South.

Dr. James Dombrowski, of New Orleans, director of the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., reported on the efforts of Negro and white Southerners to get together in regional conferences and asked the support of the Council. Dr. Dombrowski announced, also, that a South-wide conference on integration is being planned for this fall. The proposed conference, he said already has the support of the Council of Bishops of both the African Methodist Episcopal Church and the African Methodist Episcopal Church Zion. As a preparation for the South-wide conference, Dr. Dombrowski reported, there will be held this May 17, in Houston, Texas, a Southwest Regional conference which will also celebrate the first year of the Supreme Court's anti-segregation ruling. On Rev. Jernagin's motion, the Council pledged to support both proposed conferences.

Col. Campbell C. Johnson, who attended the meeting in full uniform, and Furman L. Templeton, secretary of the Baltimore Urban League, among a number of others, drew an alarming picture of what is happening to Negroes under the present "private enterprise"

housing program. They proved with official statistics that most large cities are fast becoming ghettos inhabited by minorities, while the native white population is becoming dwellers in segregated suburbs. In Washington, Col. Johnson, said, Negroes constituted 40 percent of the population but they had two-thirds of the children, because white families with children are more and more moving out of the city. Even where the government builds housing projects, they still confine Negroes to one area.

Templeton showed that in Baltimore 58 percent of white families own their own homes while only 24 percent of Negro families did so, proving that for many reasons, economic and racial, the new privately-built homes are not available to Negroes. The Urban League leader also protested the fact that hundreds of Negro families had been uprooted by so-called slum clearance projects and left without any place to live. Templeton agreed with Col. Johnson that cities as widely separated as Providence, R.I., and Baltimore were increasing their Negro population while decreasing their white population.

The conference leaders not only listened, they agreed to do three things: keep in contact with all agencies having to do with housing; to keep their congregations informed of housing developments; urge common action by their congregations with other action groups leading with the housing question.

The theme of the Council meeting was "Between Two Worlds." They turned their backs on the world of segregation and pledged to work for the integrated world of brotherhood as implied in the Christian creed.

3 Harlem Families Wait with Heavy Hearts

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

"If Paulie did what they say, would we be sitting here facing eviction Monday? Would I have taken \$30 of my last Welfare check and bought Paulie a suit and shoes?" The harried mother of one of the three East Harlem youths, indicted Friday on a charge of first degree murder in a Bronx stickup-slaying on March 12, Mrs. Anna Martinson, 322 E. 121 St., was speaking.

"Oh, I know I shouldn't have spent the money. That's why I didn't pay the rent, and why the Housing Authority is going to evict me. But something got into me. I was just crazy from worrying about how the kids needed clothes, and I thought it would help Paulie get a job."

"And he did get a notice to come for a job," reminded a neighbor who stood in the doorway. "Yes, it came in the mail after he was in jail," Mrs. Martinson said daily. Then she added, to the reporter: "My neighbor here's been feeding us this week. It's taken so much in transportation for me and the girls to go back and forth to court and jail trying to see him."

"Yes, and when we saw him in court they wouldn't let my mother stand near him or even give him the dollar we had for him," said Gertrude, 14, who with June, 11, flanked their mother at the kitchen table during the interview. They are the youngest of 10 living children and, with Paul, 18, the only ones remaining with their widowed mother. The others are married or living out of town.

The mother said she had seen Paul for only eight minutes. She had gone to Bronx city prison, where she was told he was in Bellevue hospital with a foot infection. "His new shoes, I guess. I don't know. Had no chance to ask. Even taking a taxi to Bellevue, it took me so long to get to be admitted that visiting hours were almost over."

How was he? "He was crying," she said, pushing back her graying hair and pressing her temples as if to push the thought of his tears away. "Then she said, 'Mom, you know where I was...'"

A silence fell on the little group around the kitchen table, while the mother fought back tears.

Spring sunlight streamed through the windows of the fifth-floor flat. The tenement was now razed which formerly separated their building from that of Donald Mahoney, 19, one of the three indicted, and his brother, Michael, 17, who was then held without bail for questioning. A mass of rubble now lies between the buildings, one of three such heaps of devastation in this block, a city project site.

"We face Mike's apartment," said Gertrude, smiling. "We used to wave to each other. Mike's my boy friend," she confided.

PLAYED TOGETHER

All four boys used to play cards together. Until less than three weeks ago the family of Robert Robinson, 17, lived across the street. Robert, Donald Mahoney and Paul were arrested March 22, and Michael was taken away by

cops "to check on something" March 23.

Three Bronx youths, Alvin Barner, 19, Frank Ettari, 20, and Donald Hogarty, 19, who had been held without bail for nine days under the shadow of the electric chair for the same stickup-slaying, were freed. In his by-line story in the Journal-American March 26, Bronx Attorney Daniel X. Sullivan explained away previous claims that Barner had been "positively identified" by saying: "It later turned out the new Negro suspect has a remarkable resemblance to Barner."

The District Attorney also told reporters all three had made "full confessions." Robinson's attorney, Howard Goldfluss, in court, said any admission he might have made was untrue, that the attorney had three witnesses to prove Robinson had attended the Apollo theater at the time of the fatal shooting and holdup.

Mrs. Martinson, without counsel, said, "They're bewildered. They don't know what's happened to them." But she felt sure the police had made another mistake. "My brother never did it," said Gertrude.

June, the younger girl, grew excited. "Some kids at school said, 'Your brother's a criminal,' and I told them, 'He's no such thing.' Her mother soothed her, said she was keeping the girls out of school for a few days until she could go there and straighten things out.

"Paul had his papers from the (Continued from Page 5)

New Frameups Bared in Athens Wave of Terror

LONDON, April 4.—Two more Greek patriots were sentenced to death last weekend in Athens in frameup charges of espionage, according to reports reaching here from Athens, it is learned from the Greek News Agency. The two patriots are John Fostropoulos and Costas Athanasiades. Under such charges of "espionage," it is pointed out, the victims are tried by military courts, from whose sentences the only appeal is to the Council of Grace for a reprieve.

Anxiety has also been aroused here by reports from Greece that several political opponents of the government have not been heard of for several months. The arrest of some of these was announced officially several months ago. Their relatives have tried repeatedly to get some information from the authorities but they have failed.

MURDERS CHARGED

In a statement broadcast by Free Greece Radio, March 18, the Central Committee of the Greek Communist Party charged the Greek authorities with having secretly put to death many of the arrested patriots. The statement challenged the authorities to explain what has happened to Fanis Karagiannis, Chris Karras, O. Tokalis, George Fokas, L. Spiropoulos and others.

The broadcast recalled that the present government has handed over the whole of Greece to the Americans; that the government betrayed Cyprus at the UN; that Minister of Defense Canelopoulos welcomed American General Van Fleet at the Athens Airport a few weeks ago by telling him that the officers and men of the Greek army were his (General Van Fleet's) officers and soldiers! It then added that this is enough evidence to show who the traitors and foreign agents really are.

The broadcast called on the leaders of the opposition to support the people's demand for a reprieve of Fostropoulos and Athanasiades and for a general amnesty.

NEW FRAMEUP

Recently it was announced that K. Loules, a leading member of the Greek Communist Party, was

arrested. He too is to be charged with espionage. But to make doubly sure that he will be sentenced to death, the authorities have now announced that he may be charged also with complicity in the murder of the U. S. journalist, George Polk, who was murdered in most suspicious circumstances several years ago in Salonica during the civil war.

A certain Stachtopoulos, who was arrested in connection with that crime, was later sentenced to life imprisonment for the murder of Polk. Nevertheless he was never put in prison but is serving his sentence in the cells of the Security Police station in Salonica!

At that time, the general opinion was that the murder of Polk was instigated by the authorities because he was preparing to visit the areas controlled by the Greek Democratic Party, and the authorities wanted to prevent his doing so. They then put the blame on the Communists.

Now the authorities are trying to implicate K. Loules in the Polk case. In addition it has been officially stated in Athens that Loules is also to be charged with the killing of C. Ladas, who was Minister of Justice in the Sofoulis government in 1948, although the man who killed Ladas is already serving his sentence in prison.

All these arrests, death sentences and espionage charges, coupled with the rumors of the extermination of many of the arrested patriots in the police cells, forbode worse to come unless the people of Greece, assisted by their friends all over the world can put a stop to this new wave of fascist terror.

Many cables have been sent by individuals and organizations in Britain to Premier Papagos. Among the many signatories to a recent cable were Lady Mary Trevelyan, the Dowager Lady Florence Wedgwood, Professors Levy and Farrington, the famous actress Beatrix Lehmann and the authors James Aldridge and Jack Lindsay.

CP DOUBLED ITS 1951 VOTE IN INDIA STATE OF ANDHRA

While most newspapers have made much of the losses suffered by the Communist Party in the recent election in the Indian state of Andhra, the New Republic (March 28) points out that over 30 percent of the total vote went to the Communists.

The Communist Party received 2,695,562 votes, which was actually double the vote they got in 1951 when they had a plurality of seats in the state assembly.

This time the Communists got 15 seats against 146 for the Congress Party and others backing Prime Minister Nehru. The reason for this setback was that the Con-

gress parties were in a coalition and the Communists ran on their own.

The New Republic notes: "... with 30 percent of the voters behind them, the Communists will have another kind of power, a friendly public opinion, as they air popular grievances against Nehru's ruling coalition in the state."

A self-critical analysis by the Communist Party of India notes that insufficient regard was paid to the progressive peace policies being pursued by Nehru. They also criticized certain sectarian tendencies.

Mrs. Keeney Acquitted

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Mary Jane Keeney, 59, of New York, was acquitted today of contempt of congress by Federal Judge Henry A. Schweinhaut. Judge Schweinhaut said that the government's evidence in the case did no back-up the charge.

Soviet Textile Mill Takes Care of Its Aged

By RALPH PARKER

MOSCOW

A FEW HUNDRED YARDS from one of Moscow's imposing new multi-story buildings stand a single-story timber house. It is a part of old Moscow with its glassed-in porch, its little garden with fruit trees and gnarled limes, its strongly individual air. The street it is on is cobbled and runs steeply down a hill slope.

Here live 36 women and four men—old age pensioners formerly in the employ of the Tryokhgornaya Manufactura—a large textile mill in west Moscow. All of them are over 70; one, indeed, is said to be 105. And they are all old folk, who, for one reason or another, have nobody to support them. Nobody, that is, except the state and their former employers.

BEFORE CALLING at this house I had been on a tour of the textile mill. I found most of the workers to be women—75 percent to be exact and, for this reason, I was specially interested in two aspects of female employment in the mills: labor turnover in connection with women workers' responsibilities as mothers and housewives, and the care of the worker who has grown old.

The answer to the first problem—that of keeping the married woman worker in steady employment—is provided by the creches and kindergartens run by the factory and by the health center. The Tryokhgornaya Mill with about 5,000 female operatives, can provide creches for 400 infants daily, and kindergarten accommodation for another 700. For a small charge—much less than it would cost her to keep the child herself—a worker mother has the assurance that

her baby is being well-fed, cared for and sensibly brought up during her absence from home eight hours each week day.

THE factory is furthermore, far from indifferent to the question of the mother's health. During my tour I visited one of the health centers or night sanatoria. These are distinct from the polyclinic. They are places where a worker can rest without interrupting his work and without forfeiting any of his annual holidays.

The men and women I found in the recreation room were watching a TV program, reading, or playing chess. Taking their places in the dining-room for afternoon tea were people who were getting over an illness, who were suffering from some chronic complaint or who were merely run down. The majority were women.

Natalia Fyodorovna, for example, told me that she had had a difficult confinement and had been recommended by the doctors to take things easy when she returned to work after her maternity leave. The trade union committee in the shop where she worked gave her a pass to the health center; she went on working on the day shift but immediately after work went to the health center, changed into a house coat and lived in sanatorium conditions—sun-ray treatment, special diet and plenty of recreation. For this Natalia Fyodorovna paid one-third of the cost, the rest being covered by the trade union out of the state social insurance fund. What she paid for a month's stay at the health center she can earn in four days work.

THE OLD AGE pensioners'

home is run on the same principle. The inmates pay a part of their pension and get in return five or six-fold value. This is an effective way of avoiding giving the old people the impression that they are living on charity. It should be said, however, that the factory where they used to work substantially finances the home out of profits additional to the money paid for by the state and trade unions.

As I mentioned, the old folk in the house I visited have no relations. When one looks for a reason for this, it is appalling how often the war is mentioned. The number of war-widows employed at the Tryokhgornaya Mill is terribly, shockingly high. And a few words from the woman manager of the mill reminded us that not only did many of the women operatives lose their husbands at the front but that many of the women, too, were killed on active service, generally as telegraphists or Red Cross workers. Many of the old folk in this home would have been living like most of Moscow's babushkas, with their sons, had not those sons been killed.

The Tryokhgornaya Manufactura is a mill that has played a great role in Russian working-class history and its workers have a keen sense of loyalty to it. Perhaps it is partly for this reason that the old people I talked with had no sense of being a burden on society, of being the mill's dependents; rather, they felt themselves still as part of the collective, took a keen interest in the fortunes of the shops where they used to work and were always looking for excuses to pass the mill's gatekeeper and sit in the yard within hearing of the looms.

3 Harlem Families Wait With Heavy Hearts

(Continued from Page 3)

Army," she said. "He was waiting, waiting, for his final papers. He'd had his physical." Meanwhile, as with the other boys, when he went to apply for a job he usually got the reply they didn't hire boys who'd have to be drafted.

"Seems there's always a war," she said.

She told how, when he worked for a brother-in-law at his trucking business, Paul regularly brought her money.

In March, she said, the Housing Authority doubled her rent. Now she has to pay \$56 a month for five rooms, and the toilet won't flush, and the city won't repair because they all have to move soon. She gets only \$81 from Welfare every two weeks. Ten days ago eviction papers, with 24 hours' notice, were served on her for failure to pay, she said.

"I know Paulie's worrying about us, right now, from the way he asked, 'Mom, how are you?' And Gertie wakes up at night screaming, 'Ma, Paulie's in the chair!'" For the first time, she covered her face and broke down. Gertie sprang up, put her arms around her, was all motherliness as she said: "Now, you promised not to cry any more."

On March 23, cops came to take Gertie for questioning. "They wanted to take her alone. I said no, she's only a minor. I'm going, too. And I did," Gertie said stoutly, her big brown eyes flashing. "I told them I wouldn't answer any of their questions."

In the Mahoney home, Mrs. Pauline Mahoney, 49, the mother of nine children, said she knew neither of her boys was guilty. "They're always home by 10:30 or 11 at night," she said. "When Donald worked, he used to give me \$20 and \$25 out of his pay. Every pay day, Friday, he brought me candy or cake."

Donald quit school to go to work, had his first job at 17, as an addressograph operator for Rogers & Peet, and got four raises a year.

"I couldn't bear the whole burden alone," the father, Frank A. Mahoney, 53, a chauffeur, said, stirring his coffee. "But for seven months he's been out of work."

"You see, he was classified I-A, subject to be called. We tried to find out when, but you can't. And wherever he went for work, they'd say, 'If we break you in, you'll be drafted.' Of course, you can't blame them." He poured out coffee, brought out cake.

"Don't was wild to be a ball player. He wrote to a baseball school in Florida but it cost \$25 a week. How could we get \$25 a week? If we could have afforded it we would have loved to send him."

Dan and Mike still played ball at the Harlem Boys Club and in the Bronx Park on Sundays, and the father told, though he worked nights he was home Thursday and Friday nights when he and his boys watched TV—ballgames if there were any. "Just three days ago Don got out his glove he paid \$10 for, and began taking the shine off it so a ball would strike in it..." Suddenly the big man's eyes filled with tears and he left the room.

"He sits and cries," said Mrs. Mahoney. "It's so terrible to see him cry. I don't know what's become of my tears. I can't cry any more."

When he returned, she was telling how she didn't believe Donald did anything, and she didn't even know what they were holding Mikey for.

"Don't make it sound like a rap at the police," the father said apprehensively.

Recently when Mike went for his physical, to get working papers, they learned he had heart condition. So they haven't pressed him to get a job. Donald, Michael, and three younger children, Patsy, 14, Mary Ann, 12, and Billy, 10, live with them in a five-room flat, the four oldest children being married, three with children of their own.

When they sought a housing project after the city first ordered everyone evicted Feb. 28, they were told Donald was employable so they couldn't classify for lower income, as the father makes \$80 a week. It didn't matter that his draft status made him in fact unemployable.

"Then I told my husband we'd pinch and live on soup, and so into the middle income housing; but we didn't make enough for that, HA, as the girls would have to have separate rooms," she said.

"Either way you can't win," he said. "Not that it matters now. But we'll have to get out of here. The whole block's torn up."

"Seems like the whole world is," said Mrs. Mahoney. "Nothing's like it used to be. We were married 30 years ago, lived at 94 and Second, and we've been here since Donald and Mikie were babies. All our children are good." She brought in wedding photos of the others.

The reporter stole away. The mother's last words were, "I don't believe he did it. I don't believe a word of it."

Robert Robinson's family, too, (described in a story last Friday), told of Robert's fruitless search for work. Six weeks ago he volunteered for the Army, his mother accompanying him and giving him and giving her permission.

"We don't want him hanging around the corner, and we knew he'd be drafted anyhow," said the father. "He put in at six or seven employment agencies and we offered to pay for a job."

The father and mother both were calm and unworried. "Our lawyer told my wife to tell everything just as she knew it, that we know now they're innocent, nothing can hurt the boy," the father said, in their home at 326 E. 124 St.

The Robinsons are Catholics, too, and the two younger children attend parochial schools.

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by david platt.

State of Arts in the U.S. Today

All the arts—music, the dance, painting, theatre and drama, poetry and literature—are steeped in conservatism and not moving forward.

That was the verdict of a two-day conference on the state of the arts which I attended at Columbia University on March 25 and 26.

Speaker after speaker observed that the artist is unable to make a living from his craft but must exhaust himself in work which doesn't further the development of his talent.

There were complaints from all sides that the artist in our country is regarded as a "freak," that he is not free to express himself fully, that there is a great lag between the artist and the public, that success is judged largely in terms of dollars.

Some forty of the country's leading playwrights, actors, poets, critics, dancers, novelists, musicians and heads of theatre and art projects made these charges which were heard by more than 600 students and others concerned with the subject.

Among the speakers were Louis Untermeyer, poet, Elmer Rice, playwright, Blanche Yurka, actress, Morton Gould, musician and composer, Leonie Adams, poet, Lillian Gish, actress, Doris Humphrey, dancer, Bosley Crowther, film critic, Babette Deutsch, poet, Lincoln Kerstein, ballet director, Norris Houghton, theatre director, Fannie Hurst, novelist, Salvador Dali, painter, Harriet Van Horne, TV and radio critic, Padraic Colum, poet, Mary Colum, literary critic, Louise Bogan, poet, Frank Thompson Jr. New Jersey congressman. The conference was sponsored by the university's student council.

I was surprised at the vehemence of the criticism. "Our literature fumbles at the crossroads uncertain of the direction to follow," said Louis Untermeyer. "Bookstores are on the verge of bankruptcy. Serious theatre has been driven from Broadway." He was critical of the new medium of TV which he said was threatened by the "cold hand of the censor" and the "voice of the sponsor." He moderated his remarks on the theatre by interpolating the hope that like the Phoenix "it will rise in the alleys and backstreets—let's say the backstreets of Second Avenue." But he insisted these were "bad days for those who probe for new concepts or are critical of the status quo," bad days for "the nonconformist."

Morton Gould pointed out that our major orchestras go through a financial crisis every season and that musicians and composers are not making a living from music. "They have stomachs like everybody else. They are doing all sorts of things necessary to eat and pay the rent. As a result their creative work is suffering," he said.

Mrs. Mary Colum also noted that most writers are unable to make a living at writing but get their incomes from other sources. "This country, unlike countries abroad, does not provide for the writer," she said. "Writers are regarded as vagrants, unstable in the U. S."

Elmer Rice also felt that the "artist has no place in American life today." He is "regarded as a freak, a performer . . . you can laugh at or idolize without giving him any basic respect as a member of the community."

Fannie Hurst noted a "great lag between artist and audience." She said while it is true that artists are "insecure and harassed," some of their difficulties "stemmed from ivory tower attitudes." Artists should be close to the people. "The deep abyss between artists and the public must be bridged."

It is sad, she said, that "we have succumbed to the golden calf to hide our spiritual bankruptcy."

John Guttman, assistant manager of the Metropolitan Opera also spoke of the "unholy alliance between the dollar and art." He said:

"As long as all our thinking must be dictated by the box office there is very little chance for experiment in opera. In fact the future of vital American opera is so dismal, if I were a composer I would stay away from opera as vigorously as I know how."

He was also pessimistic about the future of operatic talent in our land.

"What happens to all those talented young American singers who spend years training their voices hoping for a crack at opera?"

"A number of them find work abroad," he answered. "But it won't continue for long because young European singers don't like it." He added: "As long as you have no opera houses strung across the country—the creation of a large body of young Americans who flatter themselves that they are full-fledged singers will not do them any good."

Lincoln Kerstein spoke of the mounting costs of keeping up a ballet repertory company and the financial crises which stare them in the face all the time.

Blanche Yurka spoke of the "many beautiful talents sacrificed in our theatre" to the formula which says that if a play's gross drops below a certain amount for three successive weeks it must close.

Lloyd Goodrich, associate director of the Whitney Museum said this in relation to the ties which bind art to the dollar: "We are secure as long as the stock market keeps the way it is."

It was pointed out that a recent poll of 500 leading American painters showed that most of them were not making a living by painting but by teaching or doing commercial art work or work outside their field.

Several speakers criticized Columbia University for its failure to give adequate attention to the performing arts. Doris Humphrey said "Columbia has one of the poorest dance departments in the country, a distinction she shares with the University of Chicago."

The conference came up with one idea which most of those present felt would go a long way to assist the arts out of their doldrums: Wide-scale subsidies, including federal subsidies for the arts. We will discuss this in tomorrow's column.



Charlie Parker Memorial Concert Jams Carnegie Hall

By CARROLL PEERY

The midnight memorial concert last Saturday night at Carnegie Hall for the late Charlie "Yardbird" Parker was a lively and fitting tribute to the Negro musician, whose tragic death at the age of 34 a few weeks ago shocked the music world.

The hall was packed beyond its 3,500 capacity for 3½ hours as dozens of topflight jazz artists performed in tribute to the saxophonist who had made such an imprint on postwar jazz. All proceeds from the show will be given to a fund for Parker's two children.

Pianist Hazel Scott opened the proceedings with a reading from the works of the renowned Negro poet, Countee P. Cullen. The audience was then treated to a star-studded jazz performance, the likes of which have rarely been seen or heard.

The affair, however, never quite lost its character as a memorial. From the time the show began with tenor sax man Lester Young, a reverent calm prevailed among the audience. It was an unusual thing indeed to see jazz enthusiasts exercise such restraint before the performance of their favorite artists.

Great vocalists such as Dinah Washington, Herb Jeffries and Pearl Bailey were accompanied by outstanding instrumentalists like Oscar Pettiford, Art Blakey and Dizzy Gillespie.

The most enthusiastic reaction from the audience was sparked by the popular Sammy Davis, Jr. The brief appearance which he made between his shows at the Copacabana were a solid indication of his versatility. In the space of



CHARLES PARKER

a few minutes, he sang a number, gave amazing imitations of well-known singers, and, in response to a request from the audience, showed himself to be a topflight drummer.

Parker was a controversial figure in the jazz world. He was recognized as one of the progenitors of jazz's trend toward bebop after World War II. His art was often criticized as sterile, unreal and anti-social.

Whatever may be said for or against the "bop" which he was so instrumental in developing, it must be admitted that Parker's creative genius contributed an important chapter to the annals of modern American music.

It must be noted, too that Parker's interest in life was not confined to the field of music. He was very conscious of the discrimination which plagued the work and development of Negro musicians like himself. During a conversation with this writer in a Chicago night club a few years

ago, he said that he had signed the Stockholm peace appeal because "a man should not hesitate to do what he knows is right."

It seemed fitting that he was memorialized by such an unusual event. He was an unusual man. American music will miss him.

Famous Soviet Ballerina Answers Herald Tribune

The Soviet Union's leading ballerina, Galina Ulanova, has expressed regret that the alleged published account of her by N. Y. Herald Tribune correspondent Marguerite Higgins contained little of what she had actually said.

Miss Ulanova's comment on the interview and the scurrilous editorial by the Tribune follows:

"My meeting with Miss Higgins was very friendly. We spoke about Soviet choreography, the new ballet productions here and my own plans of work. I mentioned that I was being filmed in Sergei Prokofiev's ballet 'Romeo and Juliet.' But the interview published said little of this, which is to be regretted. Can it be that the American reader is not interested?"

"As for the editorial comment on the interview, its authors are apparently least of all interested in art. There is not a word about the Soviet ballet. The comment consists of nothing but petty attacks."

"The editor seems surprised that I have a nice three-room apartment and that I sometimes get my clothes from a dressmaker. But during the several months she spent in the Soviet Union the correspondent of the New York Herald Tribune could see for herself that extensive housing construction is going on in our country and that not only artists but doctors, engineers, factory workers and people in the most varied professions are receiving apartments."

"The editor maintains that I am not a person with an independent spirit operating in the free atmosphere in which a healthy culture flourishes and that my performances abroad are a kind of diplomatic mission. Then how can he explain to his readers the genuine flowering of the ballet, music and other arts in the atmosphere of the Soviet Union, a flowering that is recognized by all!"

"As for my performances abroad being a 'diplomatic mission,' I must say I feel flattered. I would be happy beyond words if my art promoted the noble cause of closer friendship between nations, especially between the Soviet and American people. I am sorry the New York Herald Tribune does not share this sentiment."

John Vandercook, CIO News WABC 7

Edward Murrow WCBS 7:45
Suspense WCBS 8
Play: Come Fill the Cup with Van Heflin, WRCA 9
Passover Program WABC 9
People, Places and Books WQXR 9:05

MOVIES

Romeo and Juliet (Italian-British), Sutton.
Gate of Hell (Japanese), 50th St. Guild.
Camille (Greta Garbo revival), Translux Normandie.
Holiday for Henrietta (French) Fine Arts.
Glass Slipper, Music Hall
Wages of Fear (French), Paris
Chekhov's Safety Match (Russian) Stanley
Aida (Italian), World

DRAMA

Plain and Fancy Winter Garden.
Juno and Paycock, Greenwich Mews.
Chekhov's Three Sisters, 4th St. Theatre, 83 E. 4 (near 2nd Ave.)
Kismet, Ziegfeld
Bus Stop, Music Box Theatre
Comedy in Music-Victor Borge, Golden

OPERA

'Merry Wives' Romp At City Center Opera

By BEN LEVINE

"The Merry Wives of Windsor," a "comic-phantastic opera" composed by Otto Nicolai in Germany, was taken out of a long obscurity and given a sprightly performance at the N.Y. City Center last week. The intricacies of the plot, taken from Shakespeare's play, concerning the misadventures of Sir John Falstaff were made easy to follow by Joseph Blatt's English translations, and the broad farcical acting of such minor characters as Michael Pollock as Slendre and John Reardon as the Frenchman, Dr. Caius, added to the general amusement.

Phyllis Curtin as Mistress Ford and Edith Evans as Mistress Page, with their rippling laughter and flexible singing, were as merry wives of Windsor as one could wish, and Peggy Bonini as Anne Page was young and lovely to behold and pleasant to hear, in her love duets with the handsome and tender tenor, Jon Crain.

William Wilderman swaggered through his Falstaff role with his robust voice and hale and hearty manner, and it was a pleasant evening from the first notes of the tuneful overture, given its due delicate shadings under Joseph Rosenstock's conducting, to the last horn notes in the dark green Windsor forest.

The only trouble with this pleasant evening was that one could not help making comparisons. It was impossible not to recall, for example, the City Center's own production last season of Verdi's "Falstaff." The fact that the beautiful sets were the same, that some members of the cast were the same, that the plot was practically the same forced anyone who saw both productions to make the comparisons, unfair as they are, since Nicolai, as a young composer of the 1840's, could not be blamed that

about 40 years after he wrote his charming music another and greater musician should have created such a much greater masterpiece.

Nicolai's Falstaff is a fat, farcical Englishman who is the butt of good-natured practical jokes. He is not the Rabelian lecherous, thieving figure who in Shakespeare's play roars: "The oil that is in me should set Hell on fire," and about whom Mistress Page says, "I had rather be a giantess and lie under Mount Pelion."

It required Verdi's mighty music to evoke this picture of mountainous human frailty. Once having been given the Verdi opera, it is hard to be satisfied with the prettified German composition, though one is grateful for pleasant singing, adequate acting and excellent staging.

Today's Best Bets on TV, Movies, Drama

TV
News, sports (2) 6 p.m.
Play: Beyond—Science Fiction (4) 7
Douglas Edwards, news (2) 7:30
Movie: The Winslow Boy (British) (9) 7:30 & 10. Good
Milton Berle (4) 8
Halls of Ivy (2) 8:30
Danny Thomas (7) 9
Ernie Kovacs—variety (5) 10
Play: Black Eagle Pass (7) 9:30
See It Now (2) 10:30 Ed Murrow
Play: Last Duel in Virginia City (2) 10
Movie: The Sundowners (2) 11:15
Steve Allen (4) 11:15

RADIO

News, WRCA, WOR, WCB, 6 p.m.

Latin Americans Open Drive Against Atom War Moves

Latin Americans have organized a gigantic campaign against preparations for atomic warfare, a campaign recently initiated by the World Peace Council. The Brazilian Partisans of Peace Movement has set a goal of 10 million signatures to the World Peace

Sue to Void Citizenship of Maw Who Refused to Be FBI Stooie

ALEXANDRIA, Va., April 4.—Saul Bernard Horwatt, Falls Church contractor, a naturalized citizen for 24 years, is facing a suit to deprive him of citizenship because he refused to rejoin the Communist Party and be a spy there for the FBI. This was the charge made by Horwatt in a press interview, it was revealed here following a hearing on the case before Federal Judge Albert V. Bryan, in which the government is charging that Horwatt made a false statement in his naturalization papers in 1931.

Horwatt told reporters he had been a Communist Party member during the 1930s, quitting in 1938, but he insisted he had not made any false statements on the subject in his 1931 naturalization proceedings.

In 1951, Horwatt said, the FBI asked him to rejoin the party as an undercover agent.

"But I couldn't do it," he said. "My heart started to beat. You have to be fit for that kind of work."

At the weekend hearing, Judge Bryan ruled the government must supply him with the list of informers it says it is relying on for its case against Horwatt. Joseph

Freehill, Horwatt's attorney, had asked the government for such a list.

Assistant U. S. Attorney Harlan Freeman said the defense request "would compel the government to disclose confidential informants, the names of FBI agents and other information detrimental to the national security."

But Judge Bryan ruled that he could not leave it up to the prosecution what should be "privileged" or kept secret on grounds of national security.

"The government can't take the position of 'we say this is privileged and that's conclusive,'" the judge said. "Whether a thing is privileged or not is a judicial question."

Judge Bryan told the prosecutors to check with their superiors and come back in 15 days, with a formal claim that certain information should be privileged, together with good reasons to support their claim.

If the judge then disagrees with the government view and says the information should not be privileged, the prosecutors presumably will have the choice of bringing informers out into the open or dropping their case.

Newspaper Lashes Rail Head's 'Business Is Brutal' Statement

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 4 (FP).—The "public be damned" attitude of the anti-union president of the Louisville & Nashville railroad was blamed for continuation of the 13-state strike of non-operating rail unions, in a front-page editorial in the ultra-conservative Nashville Banner.

The Banner, which had previously criticized the unions, attacked L&N president John E. Tilford for his alleged concern for non-striking employees in refusing to settle. The paper reminded its

readers that Tilford had not shown similar concern when discussing the unemployment that would result from a proposed railroad merger.

The editorial stated: "When asked if he had no regard for the welfare of his employees who would lose their jobs under the merger. . . Mr. Tilford gave utterance to an answer that will be regarded henceforth as a classic on a par with 'The public be damned,' when he replied: 'But business is brutal.'"

"A continuation of the present stalemate between the railroads and the unions will be convincing proof of both these . . . intemperate slogans."

"Is Mr. Tilford's concept of business brutality one that countenances the shutdown of chemical and manufacturing plants, the stagnation of the movement of the U.S. mails . . . the lack of transportation for thousands of people in 13 states, the dwindling financial resources of other thousands of people thrown out of work in industry and business in no way related to the railroads involved in this strike?"

The editorial noted the L&N's refusal to agree to contract improvements accepted by nearly every other railroad in the country was in defiance of recommendations of a presidential emergency board. Mediation efforts have been under way in Washington for several days.

NEW TIMES

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What's On?

Tonight Manhattan

WALTER WHITE, of the NAACP: The Meaning of His Career—Free lecture by Doxy A. Wilkerson introducing the Spring Term at the Jefferson School, 575 Sixth Ave. 8 p.m.

Coming

THE NEW YORK Labor Youth League invites the many friends and associates of our former chairman Joseph Bucholt to join us in a buffet dinner and dance being tendered in his honor. The festivities will include an exciting cultural presentation: Dancing from 11 p.m. till 2 a.m. at the Music of the Everglades, Sat., April 4, 7 p.m. Yagoslav Hall, 41 St. west of 9th Ave. Adm. \$1.25.

Council's appeal condemning any government that lets loose atomic warfare and which calls for the destruction of all existing weapons and prohibition of their manufacture.

Some 5 million Brazilians signed the Stockholm Peace Appeal, or one out of every 10 Brazilians.

One of the larger local legislative bodies, in the city of Recife, has come out unanimously for the appeal against atomic arms.

The Cuban National Committee for Peace has also initiated an all-out campaign to get signatures to the World Peace Council's appeal. One out of every eight Cubans signed the Stockholm petition.

355 MILLION CHINESE SIGN PETITIONS

PEKING.—More than 355 million Chinese have signed the World Peace Council's appeal against atomic weapons. The detailed figure, according to reports reaching the National Signature Campaign Committee yesterday, reached 355,675,907.

This already exceeds the total of 340 million signatures to the appeal for a five-power peace pact in 1951.

Sixty to 70 percent of the rural population in many provinces has signed. Members of agricultural producer cooperatives are active canvassers. Nomads in the vast pasture areas of Sinkiang and Inner Mongolia and fishermen on islands off Chekiang coast have also joined the campaign. In the mountainous part of Central China, peasants in the national minority regions of Hunan Province crossed mountain tops to collect signatures from kinsmen and friends to push the campaign.

Calls Wiretap Weapon Against The People

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Bernard Spindel, graduate of the Army's secret radar lab at Ft. Monmouth, N. J., and until recently a consultant to the anti-crime committee that cracked New York's wiretap ring, told a House Judiciary subcommittee last week: "Wiretapping has degenerated from a powerful weapon against crime to a powerful weapon against the people."

What is perhaps worse, he said, is that most of the wiretap devices "defy detection" and hopes of developing sure-fire counter measures appear to be "fairly hopeless."

Chairman Emanuel Celler (D-NY) called the testimony "frightening" and said the subcommittee will have to view the whole problem in a new light.

Spindel said a new "sonic spectrum" technique has been developed which will permit eavesdroppers to pick up conversations right through the wall of a house with a transmitter concealed in an automobile parked outside.

25 More Days

Ben Davis has 25 more days to serve in Iron City Jail.

Have you written to him? He may receive unlimited mail at:

Allegheny County Jail, Ross Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Lester Rodney's column "On The Scoreboard" will be resumed Wednesday upon his return from a speaking tour to Michigan.

QUEMOY

(Continued from Page 1)

sions about American foreign policy," he said.

In contrast to the situation in January, when the Formosa straits resolution was adopted by the Senate, with only three opposing votes, a "great change is taking place in American public opinion," Morse said.

"The American people," he declared, "are the ones who will do the dying."

"They are calling out by the millions today:

"Mr. President, what is your policy in regard to Quemoy and the Matsus?"

"Are you or are you not going to defend them?"

"What justification can you give for our dying in their defense if you should decide to defend them?"

NOT THEIR LEADER

Morse warned the administration:

"If the answer of the President that his policy is to defend them, I think the overwhelming majority of the American people will make it very clear to him, in the exercise of the American democratic processes, that he is not their leader."

Morse announced his willingness in this "historic debate" to "take this issue to the American people" in the "weeks and months ahead—God giving us weeks and months of peace."

The intent of the most vigorous anti-war-party spokesmen like Kefauver and Morse, appears to be that a great educational campaign must be unleashed to alert the people to the designs of the war party.

The second prong of their attack is to show that the disastrous policy of the Eisenhower Administration can be reversed if the people act.

Morse made these two points clear when he introduced his Quemoy-Matsu resolution, Friday.

RIGHT USURPED

In ringing words, he challenged the President's right to decree the nation's foreign policy.

"The foreign policy must always be what the American people decide it shall be," he declared.

He expressed confidence in what the decision of the people would be if Congress and the President "present the facts."

Morse also pointed out that the war party will attempt to red-bait its foes into silence.

"I am perfectly aware of the fact," he said, "these days when one makes the fight for peace which I am making in these arguments in the Senate and elsewhere in the country, he is likely to be called an appeaser, a follower of Chamberlain, or even a follower of the Communist line."

Kefauver's speech put Senators Joseph McCarthy and William F. Knowland, war party leaders, on the spot before the nation.

McCarthy attempted to answer by talking about "Munich" betrayal.

The "charges of war plots and the like are the crude inventions of demagogues," McCarthy said Friday.

Morse replied with the resolution on Quemoy and Matsu, titled Senate concurrent Resolution 21.

(Copies of the resolution can probably be obtained by constituents from their Senators and Representatives.)

A PATRIOT

Morse rebuffed McCarthy's attack on Kefauver.

Kefauver, he said, "is not an appeaser as charged by the Senator from Wisconsin, but is a great and patriotic American who believes that we should reject preventive war propaganda."

He pointed out to his fellow senators, who had adopted only a few weeks ago the resolution giv-

ing Eisenhower a free hand in the Formosa straits, that this resolution was "outside the framework of international law."

Only Morse, Lehman and Langer had voted against that resolution.

Kefauver also rejected McCarthy's "appeasement" smear.

"If any words of mine," he stated, "can put any stumbling blocks in the way of the present course of some persons toward a war in the Pacific—a war in which we would not be justified in participating—it matters little to me what the junior senator from Wisconsin or someone else may say."

Knowland echoed McCarthy's "appeasement" slogan. He was angered by the fact that Morse introduced his resolution only "a little more than two months" after the passage of the resolution giving Eisenhower a free hand off the China coast.

Knowland then extended the attack from China to India.

Call CIO Parley On Automation

WASHINGTON, April 3 (FP).—Social problems arising from the rapid development of automation will be discussed at a one-day conference April 14 sponsored by the CIO. Experts and guest speakers will discuss various aspects of automation, which is the use of machines to operate machines.

Sponsored by the CIO committee on economic policy, the conference is mainly for international union representatives and for interested industry, academic and political figures. Among the speakers will be Donald Campbell, professor of electrical engineering at Massachusetts Institute of Technology; John Diebold, author of the book Automation—The Advent of the Automatic Factory, and Prof. Walter Buckingham of Georgia Tech.

Stops Eviction on 'Loyalty' Oath

NEWARK.—The Newark Housing Authority has been barred from evicting tenants in low-cost housing projects who refuse to sign loyalty oaths, because the oath as presently constituted is not legal.

Superior Court Judge D. Dixon Speakman held that the oath is a broadening of the Gwinn Amendment and is therefore illegal. He said the oath tenants are asked to sign, refers to a "consolidated list" of 12 alleged subversive organizations plus several hundred others charged as un-American.

LUNDEBERG

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The MMP's executive committee is scheduled to discuss the proposal at its meeting here today. The ARA is due to consider it at a meeting of its board in New Orleans. The MEBA has already authorized a special committee to discuss the details.

A protest movement is also developing in the branches of the MMP against the alignment of certain of the AFL's national leaders with Lundeborg at the recent joint conference of maritime unions, which Lundeborg walked out. The union's western Secretary, John Cross, disclosed that his local in San Francisco voted 100 percent for a resolution rapping the MMP's national president, declaring he was unauthorized to speak for the west coast deck officers.

Hurry, reader, hurry! Only a short time left! May Day greeting deadline—April 15.